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Application 10/675,510

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Amendment 1

Please find enclosed the final drawings for the above application.

Please amend the specification of the above application for the following typographical errors.

Page 1, paragraph 3

Concentric bifocal contact lenses have a central power zone surrounded by one or more annular zones of different powers or a sequence of alternating powers. Generally, the lens is designed so as to have little motion on the eye and the wearer views through portions of more than one zone at the same time, a process called simultaneous vision, as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,636,049 (Blacker); 4,752,123 (Blacker); 4,869,587 (Breger); and 5,864,379 (Dunn). The distance and near zones, together with optional transition curves, comprise the bifocal area. The peripheral portion of the lens is comprised of one or more curves that are used to connect the bifocal area to the edge perimeter, including options currently in use such as prism ballast, slab-off, tapers, peripheral curves, lenticular curves, ~~truncations and~~ and truncations.

Page 3 last paragraph ending on page 4

FIG. 2 shows another example of a prior-art concentric bifocal contact lens front surface, which has center of curvature 19 for near zone 17 that occurs on lines connecting center of curvature 18 for distance zone 16 and transition 20. There is no slope change at transition 20 and there is no visible transition line when viewing the front of the lens. However, in three dimensions the center of

curvature for the near segment is a locus of points that form a circle and the near zone is part of a torus, rather than a sphere. If the radius of the torus increases towards the periphery, near zone 17 is an aspheric curve. This arrangement can be used to connect a spherical distance zone to an aspherical near zone with no slope change at the transition. In a similar manner various combinations of spherical and aspherical curves can be combined to produce a variety of concentric bifocal designs having no slope change at the transition. A front view of the surface of any of these ~~of~~ lenses does not show a visible transition.

Page10, paragraph 4

FIG. 8 shows the relative relationship of sigmoidal curve 37 of FIG. 7 to the family of sigmoidal curves 43 used to form the increasing width of transition 20 of FIG 6, from zero at midpoint ~~29~~ 28 to a maximum at bifocal perimeter 25.